

Beaches" listed geographically. After "Collecting and Uses" the body of the work begins on page 58 with "Systematic Descriptions and Illustrations." Here a key for the identification of "disseminules" will aid the finder to identify his treasure if he has not long ago identified it by leafing through the fascinating drawings. Drawings of disseminules identified to the genera only and to the species total 114, while species mentioned and not illustrated approach 200. A few differences of opinion regarding binomials held by authors and us reviewers come to mind after making a spot check of the "Appendix." We prefer Vachellia (in place of Acacia) farnesiana for p. 209, Myristica surinamensis for p. 213, Swietenia mahoganii for p. 215, Tacca leontopetaloides and/or some unidentified species for 215, and Messerschmidea (in place of Tournefortia) argentea for p. 215. Indulging in a check of the completeness of the "Bibliography," we note that Degener, O., & I. Flotsam and Jetsam of Canton Atoll, South Pacific. *Phytologia* 28(4):405-418. 1974 is conspicuous by its absence.

"World Guide to Tropical Drift Seeds and Fruits," published in 1976 and selling for \$17.50, is highly recommended for residents of warm and tropical coasts. For the technical botanist interested in anatomy, living anywhere at all and with \$65 to spare, we recommend E.J.H. Corner's two volumes about "The Seeds of Dicotyledons," published by the Cambridge University Press the same year.

 *Inappropriately named by us and others "soilbind morning-glory," "seaside morningglory," and "railroadvine."

NOTES ON NEW AND NOTEWORTHY PLANTS. XCV

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ERIOCAULON LAOSENSE var. MAXWELLII Moldenke, var. nov. Fig. 1

"Haec varietas a forma typica speciei recedit plantis usque ad 6 cm. altis, petalis flosculorum masculorum infra insertionem staminum profunde fissis, sepalis flosculorum femineorum ad apicem non cuspidatis, petalis dorso pilosis.

This variety differs from the typical form of the species in having somewhat larger general aspect, the peduncles to 6 cm. long, the receptacular bractlets pilose, the staminate petals separate to far below the insertion of the stamens, the pistillate sepals not cuspidate at the apex, and the pistillate petals pilose on the back.

The type of the variety was collected by James F. Maxwell (no. 74-376) -- in whose honor it is named -- in open, moist, sandy

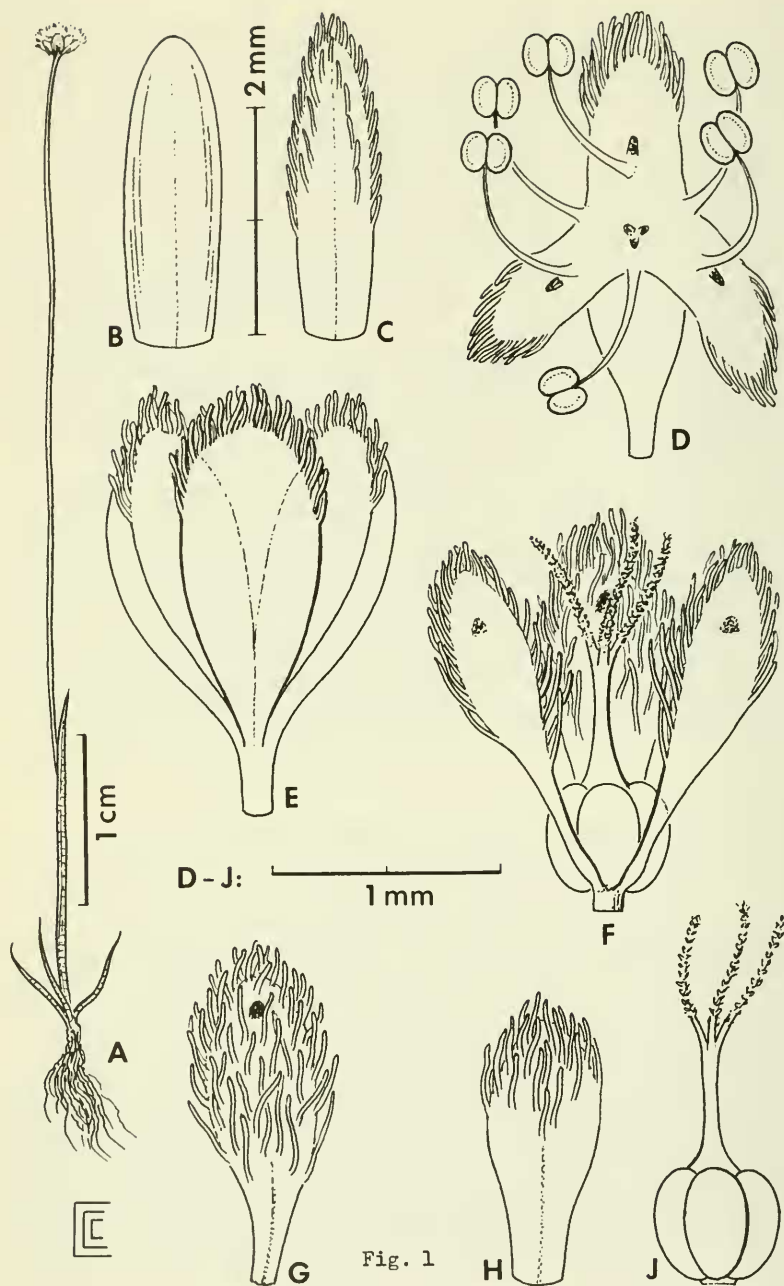


Fig. 1

areas in scrub forest at Klong Yai, Trat province, at an altitude of 150 meters, Thailand, on the Cambodian border, on May 5, 1974, and is deposited in the Herbarium Jutlandicum at Aarhus University. The collector describes the flower-heads as white.

Fig. 1: A - Habit; B - Involucral bractlet, exterior view; C - Receptacular bractlet, exterior view; D - Staminate floret with sepals removed; E - Staminate sepals; F - Pistillate floret with sepals removed; G - Pistillate petal; H - Pistillate sepal; J - Gynoecium. Drawn by Charles C. Clare, Jr., August 1976.

GLOSSOCARYA MOLLIS var. *MAXWELLII* Moldenke, var. nov.

Haec varietas a forma typica speciei recedit laminis foliorum supra subglabris subtus secus costam et venas secundarias plus-minusve dense pubescentibus.

This variety differs from the typical form of the species in having the upper surface of its leaf-blades glabrous or subglabrous, usually only with very widely scattered, short, whitish hairs, more densely pilose along the midrib, and the lower surface more or less densely pubescent only along the midrib and secondary veins, widely scattered pubescent on the lamina. The calyxes and fruiting-calyxes are densely canescent-strigose with short antrorsely-appressed hairs on the outer surface, while the fruits are conspicuously hirsute with perpendicular, elongate, white hair.

The variety is based on J. F. Maxwell 75-389 in an open evergreen area on a limestone mountain, at an altitude of 150 m., at Khao Chong, Trang Province, Thailand, on August 15, 1975, and is deposited in the Herbarium Jutlandicum at Aarhus University

PAEPALANTHUS SAXICOLA var. *PILOSUS* Moldenke, var. nov.

Haec varietas a forma typica speciei pedunculis pilosis capitulis 1.5--3 mm. latis et foliis usque ad 4 cm. longis recedit.

This variety differs from the typical form of the species in having its peduncles lightly pilosulous, the flower-heads only 1.5--3 mm. wide, and the leaves up to 4 cm. long.

The type of the variety was collected by Gert Hatschbach (no. 36832) at "corrego encachoeirado, sobre pedras no meio do rio (local sombrio)", Chapada dos Veadeiros, in the municipality of Alto Paraiso, Goiás, Brazil, on May 25, 1975, and is deposited in my personal herbarium at present at Plainfield, New Jersey.

LACHNOCAULON ENGLERI f. *ABLUENS* Moldenke, f. nov.

Haec forma a forma typica speciei recedit bractei aliquis infernis valde elongatis lingulatis 4--4.5 mm. longis herbaceis viridibus, albo-marginatis. This form differs from the typical form of the species in having some of the lower bractlets in its flowering heads conspicuously elongated, strap-shaped or tongue-shaped, 4--4.5 mm. long, upwardly curved or somewhat patent, herbaceous, green, with white margins. The type of the form was collected by Hugh O'Neill (no. 7785a in part) on the north shore of Lake Jovita, Pasco County, Florida, on April 10, 1933, and is deposited in the United States National Herbarium in Washington.